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(72) Inventor: **Hamadate, Shunichi**
Fukaya-shi, Saitama-ken (JP)

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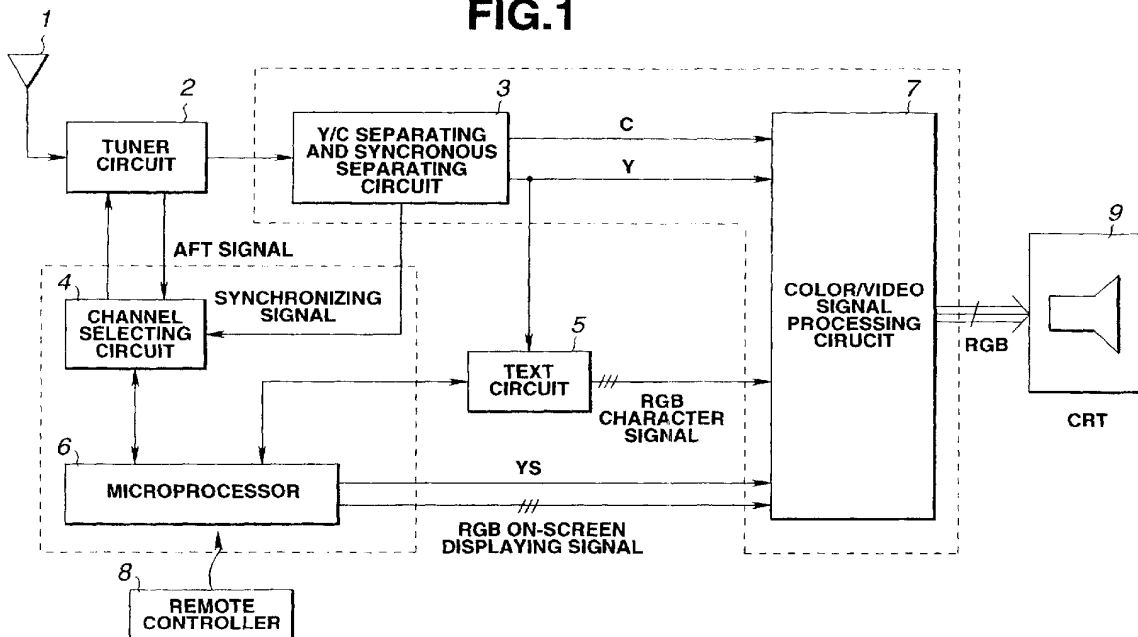
(74) Representative: **Waldren, Robin Michael et al**
MARKS & CLERK,
57-60 Lincoln's Inn Fields
London WC2A 3LS (GB)

(71) Applicant: **KABUSHIKI KAISHA TOSHIBA**
Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa-ken 210 (JP)

(54) Automatic channel preset apparatus for television broadcasting signals

(57) This is an automatic channel preset apparatus for the television broadcasting signals to enable presetting, when a single program is detected on a plurality of channels, a channel which is in the best reception conditions in respect of the field intensity or ghost. This apparatus is designed to have a text circuit 5 which reads station codes in the text signals superimposed in the television broadcasting signals, to execute AUTO

SEARCH in AUTO SET mode, to detect signaling channels, to classify the received channels by broadcasting station (BBC1, BBC2, ITV, CH4, and CH5) referring to said station codes, to store them into the memory, and upon preset, to display on the screen one channel at a time from each broadcasting station channel group, and to preset a channel in good reception conditions while watching the image of each channel on the screen.

FIG.1

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Description

Background of the Invention

Field of the Invention:

The present invention relates to an automatic channel preset apparatus for the television broadcasting signal, and more particularly, to an automatic channel preset apparatus for the television broadcasting signal with which the receiving side can easily select and set up a channel in the most favorable reception conditions out of a plurality of receiving channels (CH) for a single program in a case as in the United Kingdom where five broadcasting stations (BBC1, BBC2, ITV, CH4, CH5) exist and each station transmits a single program (e.g. BBC1) using a plurality of channels with varied frequencies.

Description of the Related Art:

As the system to receive television broadcasting, the operation to set up (store) a broadcasting channel to each channel position to receive, by using a receiving apparatus which uses the frequency synthesizer (FS) method, for example, is called channel preset (or simply preset).

In general, channel selection in a receiving apparatus is done by selecting a channel position to each of which a broadcasting channel (CH) have been preset.

There are various methods for channel presetting. In the automatic searching method, while local oscillation frequency at the tuner part is varied in succession, broadcasting channels are received sequentially, starting with lower frequencies, for example. The received broadcasting channels are automatically preset to the channel position in order of being received.

In the United Kingdom, there are five television broadcasting stations (BBC 1/BBC2/ITV/CH4/CH5) and the programs of these stations are transmitted through about 1000 broadcasting channels in a frequency band from CH21 to CH69.

In such circumstances, the Toshiba-made video tape recorders for the United Kingdom (hereinafter referred to as VTR) have applied the following methods to preset broadcasting channels automatically to the channel positions of VTR:

(1) At the moment the power plug is inserted into a plug socket, channel presetting starts automatically.

(2) Received signals by the antenna are given the automatic search and automatically set up to the channel positions sequentially (POS1, POS2, POS3, etc.). The setting up is done according to the customary rules in the United Kingdom, in such a manner shown in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1

Position	Broadcasting Station
POS1	BBC1
POS2	BBC2
POS3	ITV
POS4	CH4
POS5	CH5

This setting up, upon the automatic search, is executed by decoding station codes which are contained in the broadcasting signals of detected signaling channels. However, when, upon channel scanning by AUTO SEARCH, the BBC1 signal, for example, is detected in a plurality of channels, the channel detected first is set up automatically.

Thus, conventional apparatus automatically sets up the first detected channel when the signal for a single broadcasting program (e. g., BBC1) is detected in a plurality of channels. That is, users were not able to select the channel of BBC1 which is the best of a plurality of BBC 1 channels in the conditions of field intensity, ghost, or the like.

Summary of the Invention:

An object of the present invention is to provide an automatic channel preset apparatus for the television broadcasting signal, which is, upon receiving a single broadcasting program in a plurality of channels, able to preset the channel in the best reception conditions.

The automatic channel preset apparatus for the television broadcasting signals according to the present invention comprises,

a tuner circuit for receiving the television broadcasting signals,
 a demodulating means for demodulating the signals selected by the tuner circuit into video signals,
 a text circuit for extracting station codes out of the video signals demodulated by the demodulating means, and reading receiving information on broadcasting stations and channels,
 displaying means for displaying the video signals from the demodulating means and/or information on broadcasting stations and channels from the text circuit,
 operating means for executing the channel selection, selecting the AUTO SET mode, and setting up channels upon preset, and
 controlling means for executing, when the operating means selects the AUTO SET mode, AUTO SEARCH and then preset, the controlling means designed to detect a plurality of channels from which the broadcasting signals for a single pro-

gram, identified by the station code, are received, classify the received channels into broadcasting signal groups each of which is for a single program, and store them into the memory, then, upon preset, out of the broadcasting signals of the received channels in said groups, select one channel at a time from each group, and display the selected channel on the screen, and set up channels by the operating means.

The automatic channel preset apparatus according to the present invention has a text circuit for reading information on broadcasting stations of the receiving channels through station codes superimposed in the television broadcasting signals, and information on channels. This apparatus is designed so that, by designating the AUTO SET mode, AUTO SEARCH is executed first, and then, whenever signaling channels are detected, the received channels are classified by program of the same content, which is read based on the station codes, into groups each of which is for a single program (e. g., groups of BBC1, BBC2, ITV, CH4, and CH5) and stored into the memory, thus, the operating means can select them at the next preset time, and upon preset, a channel at a time from each program channel group is displayed on the screen, and preset can be executed by selecting a channel in good reception conditions while watching images of them on the screen.

Brief Description of the Drawings:

Fig. 1 is a block diagram of an automatic channel preset apparatus for the television broadcasting signals according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a block diagram to show an example of the circuit for the text circuit in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is an example of the key arrangement for the remote controller in Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a menu screen displayed on the screen every time the menu key on the remote controller is operated;

Figs. 5 (a) - (f) show each step of the AUTO SEARCH operation displayed on the screen one after another when AUTO SET is selected on the SET UP screen in Fig 4;

Fig. 6 (g) shows the preset screen displayed on the screen together with the image upon termination of the AUTO SEARCH operation in Fig. 5 (f);

Fig. 6 (h) shows a screen explaining the selection of each channel image displayed on the preset screen;

Fig. 6 (i) shows a next preset screen displayed after a channel in the best reception conditions is preset on the preset screen;

Fig. 7 (j) shows a preset screen displayed on the screen after a predetermined number of positions is set up;

Fig. 7 (k) shows a screen that channels which are not displayed in Fig. 7 (j) are scrolled and displayed. Fig. 7 (l) shows a screen to be displayed after the termination of the preset screen.

Fig. 8 illustrates operations of AUTO SEARCH and PRESET; and

Fig. 9 illustrates the storing operation into the memory.

10 Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

The present invention will now be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings which illustrate preferred embodiments thereof.

15 Fig. 1 is a block diagram of an automatic channel preset apparatus for the television broadcasting signals to illustrate a preferred embodiment of the present invention. Herein, the description will be given on the apparatus to receive the television broadcasting signals used in the United Kingdom.

20 In Fig. 1, the television broadcasting signals are input to an antenna 1. The television broadcasting signals are the modulated composite-color-video signals, RF modulated, for example. The composite-color-video signals are composed of superimposed luminance signals, carrier chrominance signals and synchronizing signals, with the text signals inserted during the vertical blanking periods. The text signals contain station codes of the broadcasting signals, the signals to identify the broadcasting station. A station code contains multiple data, in addition to the name of the broadcasting station (STATION), the channel information such as channel (---) of BBC1, channel (---) of BBC2, and so on. The receiving apparatus separates and extracts the data, generates the character information and displays it on the cathode ray tube (hereinafter referred to as CRT) to be able to make the receiving channel information available.

30 In this embodiment, the station codes are used not only for the channel information display but also for the AUTO SEARCH operation in the AUTO SET mode. Thus, the channels having different frequencies are classified into groups each of which is for a single program correspondingly to each channel position of the television receiver and is stored into the memory, and later, out of a plurality of channels corresponding to each of the channel positions, a channel in the best reception conditions is preset to the present reception channel by using an operating means (e. g., a remote controller).

35 The television broadcasting signals from the antenna 1 is received at a tuner circuit 2 which comprises a tuner and an intermediate frequency amplifying circuit.

40 The video intermediate frequency signals from the tuner circuit 2 are supplied to a Y/C separating and synchronous separating circuit 3, where video detection, Y/C separation and synchronous separation are executed to obtain the carrier chrominance signal C and the luminance signal Y. The Y/C separating and synchronous separating circuit 3 comprises a demodulating means

together with a color/video signal processing circuit 7.

On a remote controller 8, the operating means, keys are arranged for power ON/OFF, channel selection, AUTO SET selection, and channel setting up upon preset.

A channel selecting circuit 4 provides, when a channel is selected by the operation of the remote controller 8, predetermined channel data to the tuner circuit 2. An applicable method for the channel selection is the frequency synthesizer system by PLL (phase locked loop). The channel selecting circuit 4 comprises a controlling means together with a microprocessor 6.

The text circuit 5 separates and extracts text signals which are inserted during vertical blanking periods of the video signals in the television broadcasting signals, and generates the character information based on station codes in the text signals, and supplies the information to the color/video signal processing circuit 7.

The microprocessor 6 controls the channel selecting circuit 4 and the text circuit 5, and contains a circuit to generate the on-screen display signals (i.e., character generator) such as channel numbers and/or volume display. Besides, the microprocessor 6, when the remote controller 8 (the operating means) selects the AUTO SET mode, executes AUTO SEARCH, and then, pre-setting. During AUTO SEARCH, it selects channels sequentially (e.g., starting with lower frequencies) by using the channel selecting data from the channel selecting circuit 4, discriminates the signaling channels by the presence/absence of AFT signals or synchronizing signals, tunes with them, and at the same time, stores STATION (the name of the broadcasting station) at that time, which is identified from the station code in the text signals read by the text circuit 5, and CH (received channel) correspondingly to the channel position. The received channels are classified by the broadcasting signal for a single program into groups and stored into the memory. Upon preset, out of the received and grouped channels, it is designed to set up a channel by operating the keys on the remote controller 8, the operating means, while displaying on the screen one broadcasting signal at a time from each group by selecting channels by the tuner circuit 2.

At the color/video signal processing circuit 7, various signals are input, such as the carrier chrominance signal C and the luminance signal Y from the Y/C separating and synchronous separating circuit 3, the RGB character signals from the text circuit 5, and the RGB on-screen display signals from the microprocessor 6. At the color/video signal processing circuit 7, the carrier chrominance signal C undergoes the color demodulation, and both the demodulated color-difference signals and the luminance signal Y reproduce R, G, and B signals for image display. At the same time, when the reproduced RGB signals and the RGB character signals from the text circuit 5 and/or the RGB on-screen display signals from the microprocessor 6 are switched by the switching signal YS, the signals are superimposed and supplied to the CRT 9, the display means.

Fig. 2 shows a configuration example of the text circuit 5. From the composite color video signal detected in video phase, the synchronizing signals are separated at the clamp and a synchronous separating circuit 3A (this is provided in a part of the Y/C separating and synchronous separating circuit 3 in Fig. 1). The synchronizing signals are digitized at an A/D converter 51, and then at the text data extracting circuit 52, the text data is separated and extracted. The synchronizing signals separated at the clamp and synchronous separating circuit 3A is supplied to the display clock generating circuit (PLL) 54, and generates display clock by using a local oscillator 55 and a timing circuit 56. The text data, separated and extracted at the text data extracting circuit 52 is decoded by the text decoder 53, and stored into the memory 58 via the memory interface (memory I/F) circuit 57 according to the control of the microprocessor 6. STATION (the name of broadcasting station) and CH (channel) stored in the memory 58 are supplied, in AUTO SET mode or in other cases, according to the control of the microprocessor 6, to the display circuit 59, and they are generated as the R, G, B signals after D/A conversion.

Fig. 3 shows an example of the key arrangement of the remote controller 8. The keys arranged are the power key 11, the channel selection keys 12 comprising ten keys, the volume UP/DOWN keys 13, the channel UP/DOWN keys 14, the input mode key 15, and on the body of the remote controller with the slide cover SLC open, the menu key 16, the VTR keys 17, the menu item selection keys 18, and the menu item decision key (and the preset selection key) 19. Whenever the input mode key 15 is pressed, the TV mode, the external input modes (1), (2) and (3) are selected cyclically. That is, the selection repeats the cycle of TV → the external input mode (1) → the external input mode (2) → the external input mode (3) → TV → and so on.

When the menu key 16 is pressed after the TV mode or the external input mode (VIDEO mode) is selected by the input mode key 15, various kinds of menu screens, such as VIDEO CONNECTION screen and SET UP screen are cyclically displayed on the screen, as shown in the marks (A), (B) and (...) of Fig. 4. For example, when the SET UP screen is displayed, pressing the menu item selection key 18 next to the menu key 16 on the right moves the cursor to AUTO SET, MANUAL SET, or the like, and selection is made by pressing the menu item decision key 19.

As shown in Fig. 5 (a), when AUTO SET is selected on the SET UP screen, the comment display of the AUTO SET mode appears as seen in Fig. 5 (b), and then, SEARCHING (automatic search) starts as seen in Fig. 5 (c). Channels are selected one by one, and at every selection STATION (the name of broadcasting station) and CH (channel) are displayed on the screen as seen in Fig. 5 (d), and at the same time, as shown in Fig. 5 (f), the text circuit 5 sequentially stores the information on broadcasting stations and channels into the memory

58 in the text circuit 5.

Upon the termination of SEARCHING, the AUTO SET display appears as shown in Fig. 6 (g), and then, the BBC1 preset screen is displayed. That is, the content related to BBC1 is read first from the memory 58 in the text circuit 5, and a plurality of CHs (channels) of BBC1 are displayed. At this time, while the channel information of BBC1 is displayed on the screen, an image of the channel number existing in the first line of this preset screen (channel information screen) [in Fig. 6 (g), the image of CH26] is displayed. When the [+] key of the preset selection key 19 is pressed, the display of CH39 moves up to the first line as shown in Fig. 6 (h), and at the same time, the image of CH39 is displayed. If the preset selection key 19 is pressed next, the display of CH43 moves up to the first line and the image of CH43 is displayed. Thus, every time the preset selection key 19 is pressed, the reception conditions of channels can be compared to seek good ones by watching the screen. By the way, the [+] key of the preset selection key 19 enables the forward selection, and the [-] key enables the backward selection.

With a CH (channel) selected in this way on the preset screen of BBC1, if the STORE key 20 is pressed, CH26 is preset for BBC1, for example, to POS1 (the position 1), and the BBC2 preset screen as shown in Fig. 6 (i) is displayed.

In Fig. 6 (i), a plurality of the BBC2 CHs, which correspond to the position 2, are displayed, and similarly to the case in Fig. 6 (g), the presetting gets ready for a channel in good reception conditions.

In the preset screen, if there is no channel to set up (POS2 has no signaling channel to preset in the BBC2 broadcast, for example), [- -] is displayed as shown in Fig. 6 (i).

After this, the preset screens of ITV, CH4, CH5, etc. are displayed correspondingly to the positions POS3, POS4, POS5, etc. When the channel selection key 19 selects a channel in the best reception conditions, presetting becomes possible by pressing the STORE key 20.

On termination of setting up to POS5, the screen is automatically switched to the preset up screen of POS6 as shown in Fig. 7 (g), and out of the remaining channels of the broadcasting stations except BBC1, BBC2, ITV, CH4, CH5, numbers of only four channels are displayed sequentially starting with lower frequencies. At this time, if there are more than five candidate broadcasting stations, it is designed to display them by the scroll display at the time of selection by the preset selection key 19 as shown in Fig. 7 (k).

By the similar operation, the positions POS7, POS8, POS9, etc. are preset as many as desired.

Upon the termination of the preset screen, the receiving channel is automatically switched at POS1 as shown in Fig. 7 (1).

As the result of presetting as described above, the channel G, which is favorably receiving BBC1, is preset

to the position 1 as shown in Fig. 8, and to the position 2 the channel M which is well receiving BBC2, and to the position 3 the channel E which is well receiving ITV, etc. are preset respectively.

When the desired setting up is finished in the aforementioned manner and AUTO SET needs termination, the keys are operated as follows:

Pressing the MENU key 16 terminates AUTO SET, sets up the setting content, and the screen returns to the initial display screen. Or, on turning the power switch 11 off, the content set up by that time is set up.

Therefore, after the termination of AUTO SET, for the presetting in Fig. 6 (g), (h), pressing 1 of the ten keys selects CH26 of BBC1.

If exit from the AUTO SET mode is desired, pressing the EXIT key 21 returns the screen to the preceding screen, and pressing the MENU key 16 returns the screen to the initial display screen.

Fig. 9 is a flow chart which shows the memory flow in the AUTO SET mode after the automatic searching.

Once the automatic search starts, the channel selection is executed sequentially, starting with lower frequencies, for example, and the signaling channels are discriminated by using presence/absence of AFT signals or synchronizing signals, and then tuned. During the tuning time of each signaling channel, STATION (the name of the broadcasting station) and CH (the channel number) are decoded and stored by reading the station codes at the text circuit 5. When this operation is executed on all the signaling channels, the search operation terminates.

Next, based on the stored content after termination of this search, the received channels are classified into groups each of which is for the broadcast of a single program, and then stored. First, whether the received channel is BBC1 or not is determined (S1), and then if it is BBC1, the received channel at that time is stored as BBC1 group (S2). This storing operation for BBC1 group is executed on all the received BBC1 channels. Second, whether the received channel is BBC2 or not is determined (S3), and if it is BBC2, the received channel at that time is stored as BBC2 group (S4). This storing operation for BBC2 group is executed on all the received BBC2 channels. Third, whether the received channel is ITV or not is determined (S5), then if it is ITV, the received channel at that time is stored as ITV group (S6). This storing operation for ITV group is executed on all the received ITV channels. Fourth, whether the received channel is CH4 or not is determined (S7), and if it is CH4, the received channel at that time is stored as CH4 group (S8). This storing operation for CH4 group is executed on all the received CH4 channels. Fifth, whether the received channel is CH5 or not is determined (S9), then if it is CH5, the received channel at that time is stored as CH5 group (S10). This storing operation for CH5 group is executed on all the received CH5 channels. BBC1, BBC2, ITV, CH4, and CH5 correspond to the positions from POS1 to POS5. The received channels, which are

not classified into the five groups (BBC1, BBC2, ITV, CH4, CH5 groups), are stored at the positions from POS6 on in order of low frequencies (S 11).

As described above, the procedure is to press the MENU key on the remote controller several times in order to get the SET UP screen, to select AUTO SET on this screen, to press START for execution, and to execute the SEARCH operation. In the SEARCH operation, the channel selecting circuit 4, controlled by the micro-processor 6, changes the local oscillating frequency of the tuner circuit 2 in succession, so that the channels can be received. When a signaling channel is received, STATION (the name of broadcasting station) and CH (received channel), which are read from station codes inserted in the vertical blanking period of the received signal, are stored into the memory in the text circuit 5. when all the searches are finished, the setting up screen of POS1 (BBC1) appears first. In the memory in the text circuit 5, a plurality of signaling channel of BBC1 are stored as POS1 (position 1), a plurality of signaling channels of BBC2 are stored as POS2, a plurality of signaling channels of ITV are stored as POS3, a plurality of signaling channels of CH4 are stored as POS4, and a plurality of signaling channels of CH5 are stored as POS5. On the setting up screen of POS1 displayed after the termination of the automatic search, a plurality of signaling channel numbers of BBC1 are displayed. When one channel number is selected out of the received channels which are displayed on the setting up screen, the image of the channel is displayed. When another BBC1 channel is selected, the image of the channel is displayed. Thus, when one channel in the best reception conditions is selected out of the receivable BBC1 channels, and the STORE key is pressed, the channel in the best reception conditions is preset as BBC1 channel. Similarly, as BBC2 channel of POS2, a channel in the best reception conditions can be preset.

In such a manner, upon the execution of AUTO SET, the search operation detects the signaling channels first, and then, the received channels are stored corresponding to each broadcasting station (i. e. to each position), and the channel in the best reception conditions for each broadcasting station can be selected while watching it on the screen. As the signaling channel to be set up to each position, users advantageously can preset the channel in the best reception conditions while watching its actual image displayed on the screen.

That is, when broadcast of a single program are received from a plurality of channels, it becomes possible to select the channel in the best reception conditions in respect of the field intensity or ghost.

In the preferred embodiment mentioned so far, the description exemplifies the broadcasting signals used in the United Kingdom. However, the present invention is applicable not only in Japan but also in other countries or regions, if station codes are inserted into the television broadcasting signals and transmitted as are in the United Kingdom. It is naturally understood that the

present invention is not limited to the embodiments described above, and various modifications can be made for practice within the scope and spirit of the invention.

Claims

1. An automatic channel preset apparatus for the television broadcasting signals, comprising:

a tuner circuit (2) for receiving the television broadcasting signals;

demodulation means (3, 7) for demodulating the channel signals selected by said tuner circuit into video signals;

a text circuit (5) for extracting station codes out of video signals demodulated by said demodulation means (3, 7) and reading receiving information on broadcasting stations and channels; displaying means (9) for displaying the video signals from said demodulation means (3, 7) and/or information on broadcasting stations and channels from said text circuit (5);

operating means (8) for executing the channel selection, selecting the AUTO SET mode, and setting up the channel upon preset; and

controlling means (4, 6) for executing, when the AUTO SET mode is selected by said operating means (8), the automatic search and then preset,

wherein a plurality of received channels, from which the broadcasting signals for a single program are identified with said station codes, are detected, classified into broadcasting signal groups each of which is for a single program, and stored into the memory, and then, upon preset, out of the broadcasting signals of the received channels in said groups, one channel at a time from each group is selected by said tuner circuit (2), and while displaying the selected channel on the screen, said operation means (8) sets up the channel.

FIG.1

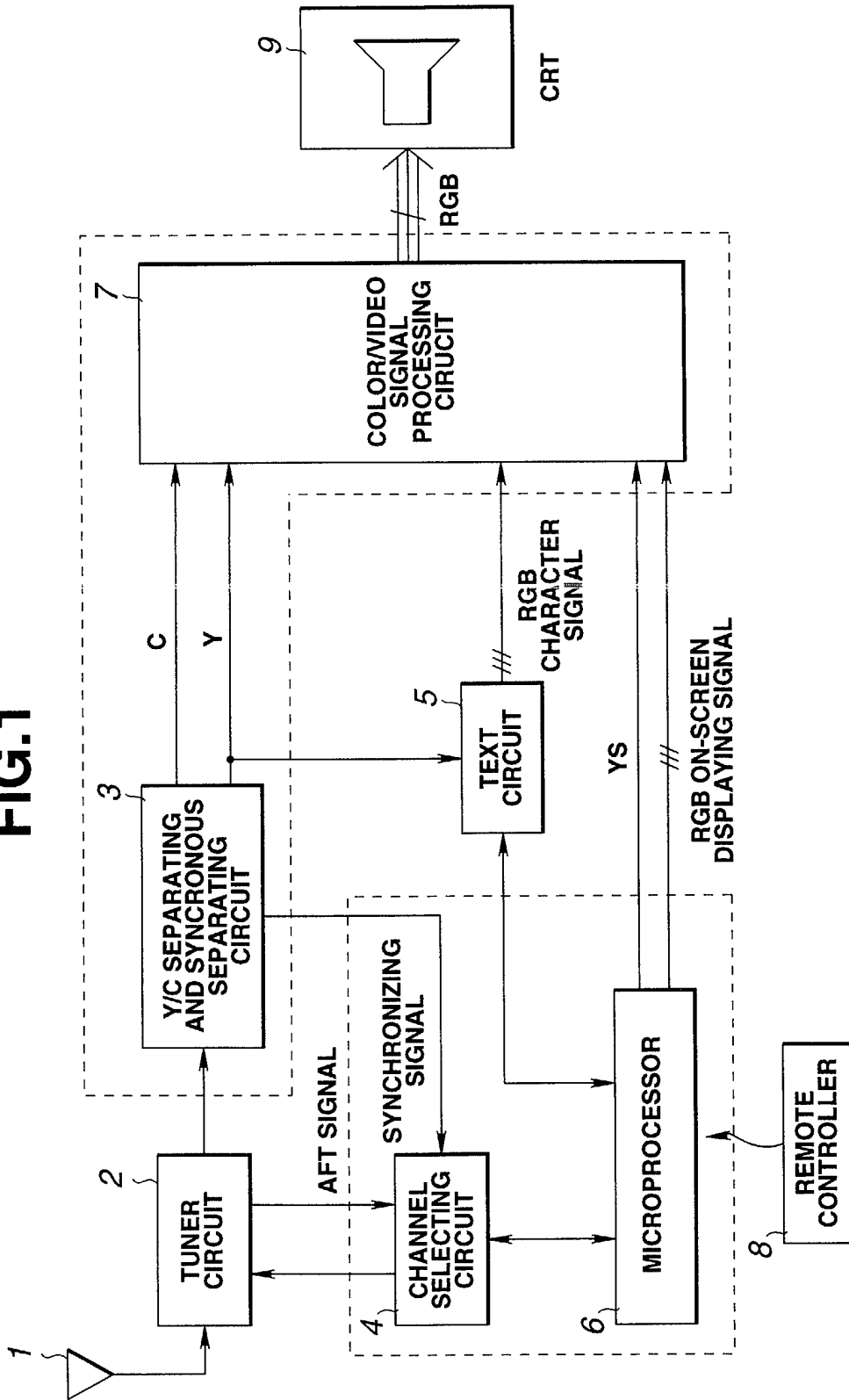


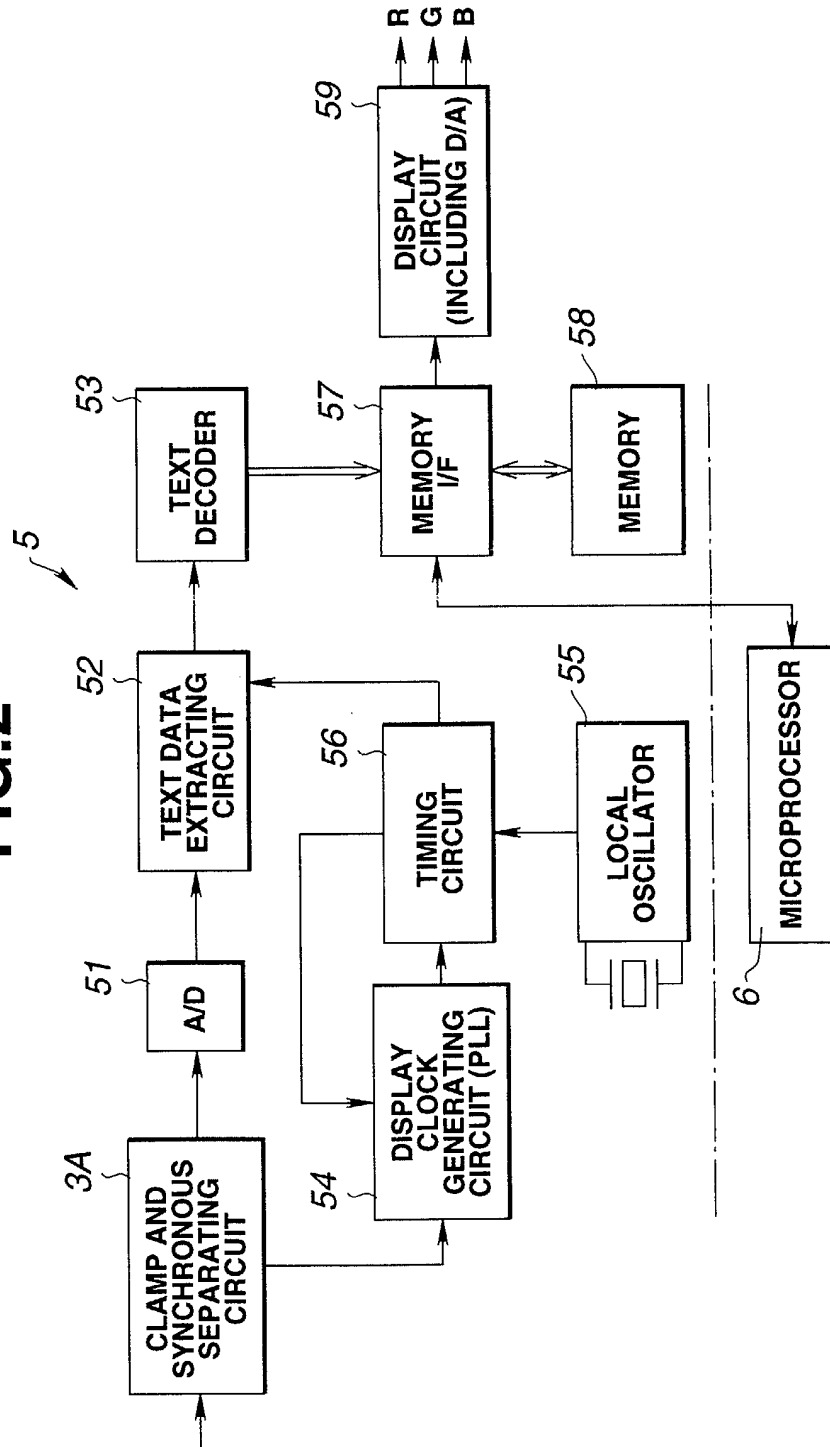
FIG.2

FIG.3

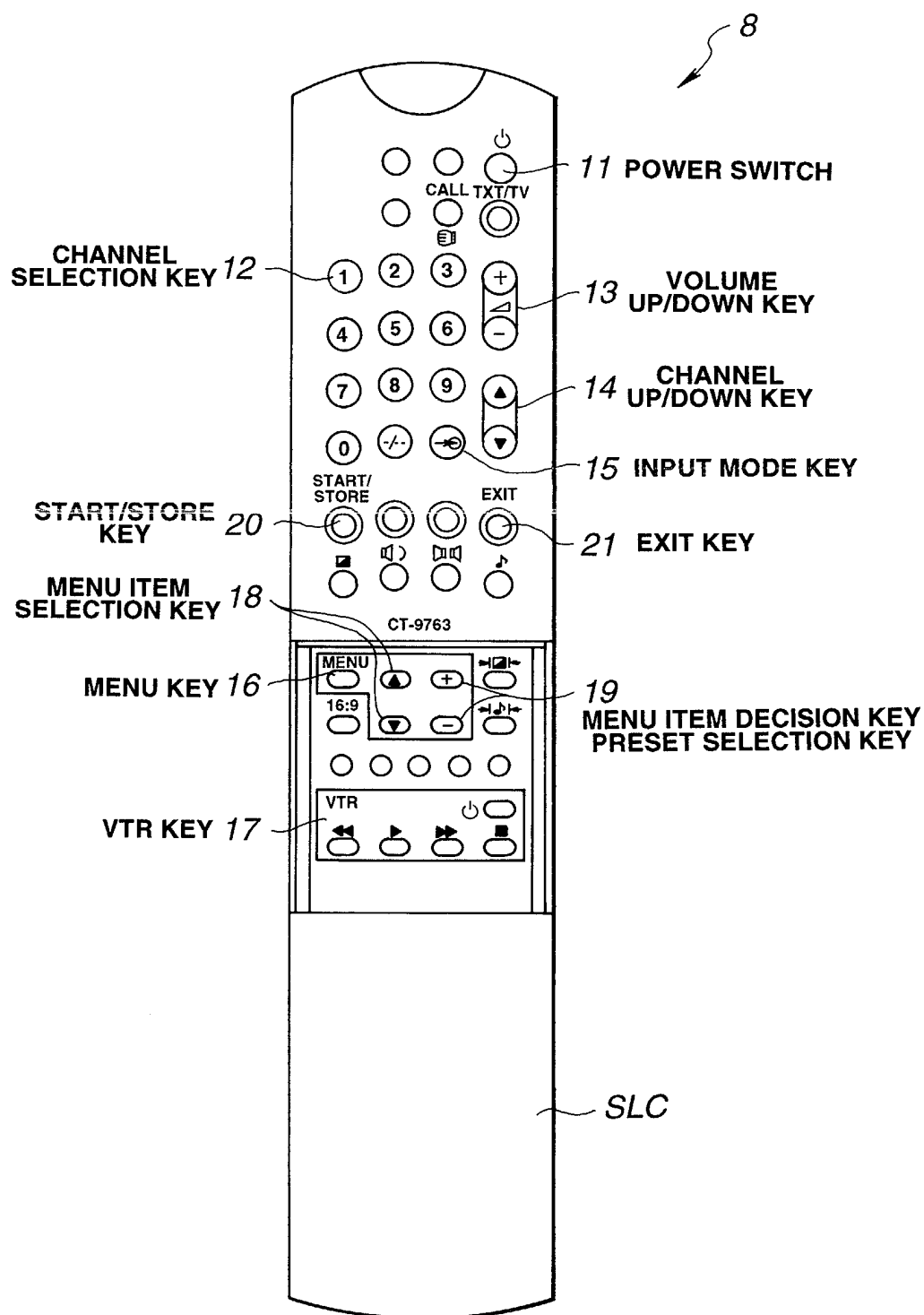


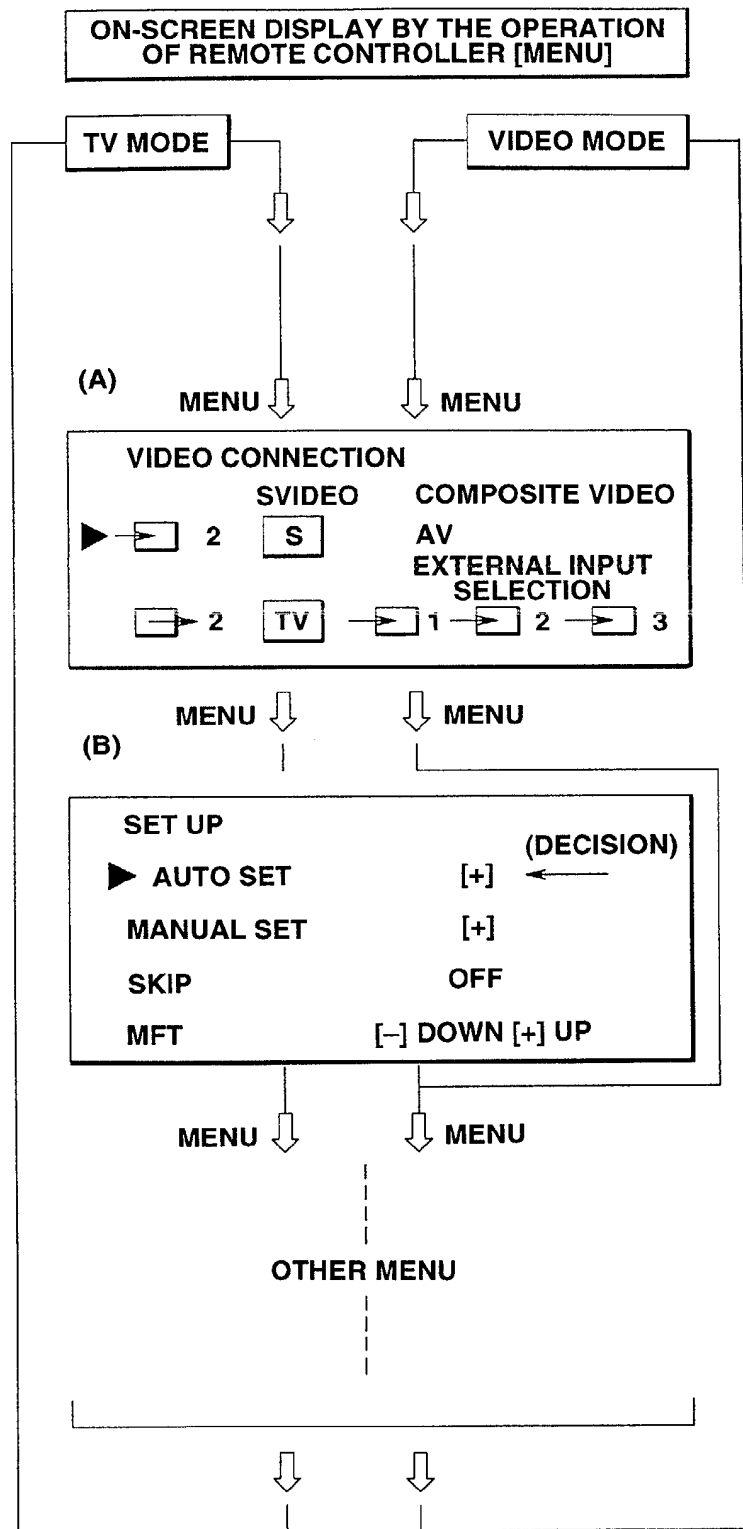
FIG.4

FIG.5(a)

SET UP	
▶ AUTO SET	[+] (DECISION)
MANUAL SET	[+]
CH SKIP	OFF
MFT	[-] DOWN [+] UP

⇓ + KEY

FIG.5(b)

AUTO SET	

START	EXIT

COMMENT ON AUTO
SET MODE
(THIS COMMENT
CAN BE OMITTED.)

(RED) ⇓ (START KEY) (CYAN)

FIG.5(c)

SEARCHING (IMAGE/SOUND ARE SET TO MUTE MODE.)

⇓ AUTO

FIG.5(d)

<table> <tr><td>STATION</td><td>CH</td></tr> <tr><td>ITV</td><td>23</td></tr> </table>		STATION	CH	ITV	23
STATION	CH				
ITV	23				
(SOUND REMAINS SET TO MUTE MODE.)					

⇓ AUTO

FIG.5(e)

SEARCHING (IMAGE/SOUND ARE SET TO MUTE MODE.)

⇓ AUTO

FIG.5(f)

STATION	CH	STATION	CH
ITV	23		
BBC1	26		
CH4	30		
CH5	31		
BBC2	33		
BBC1	39		
ITV	42		
BBC2	45		
----	60		
----	66		

THESE DATA ARE
SEQUENTIALLY
STORED
IN MEMORY.
(NOT DISPLAYED
ON THE SCREEN.)

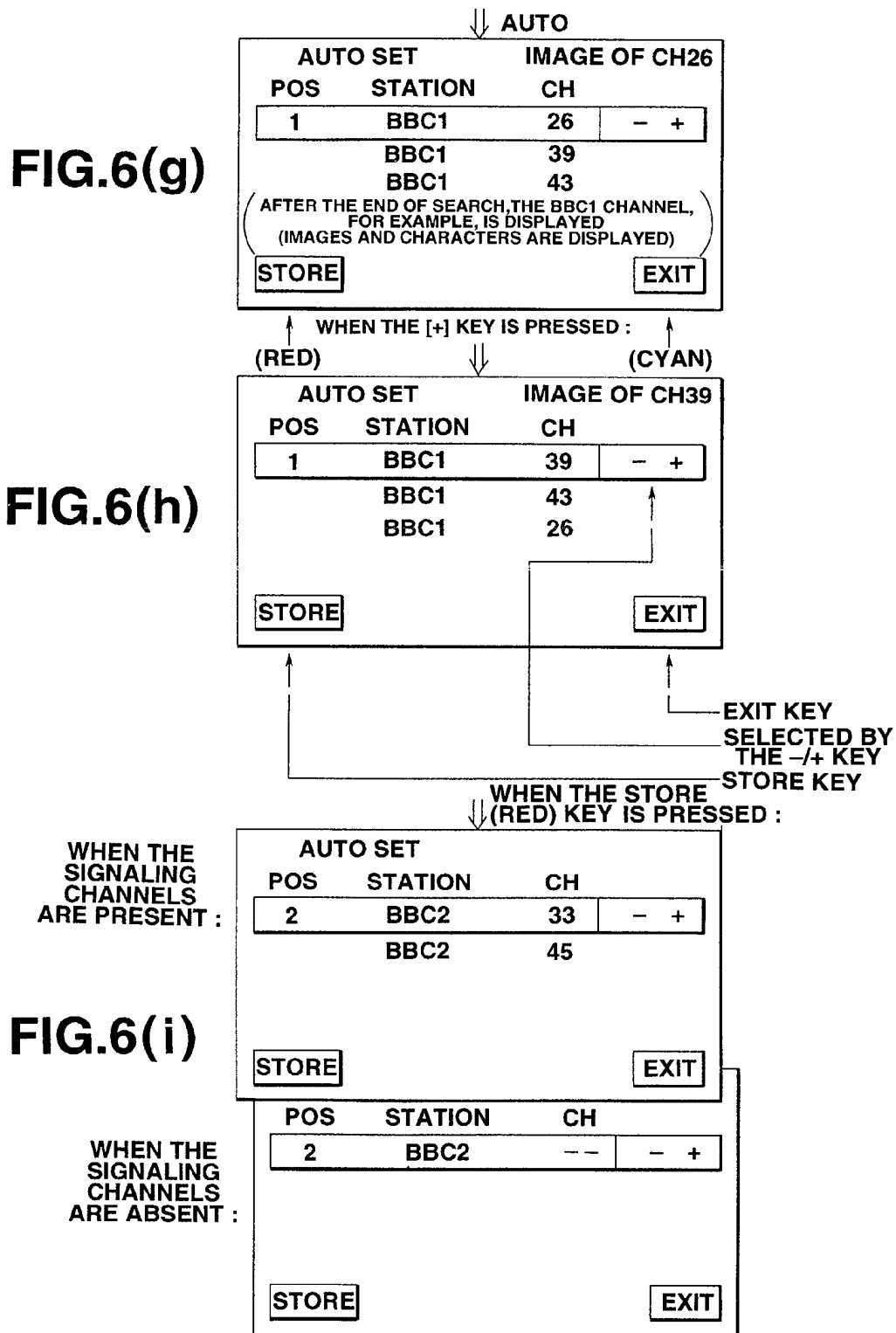


FIG.7(j)

AN EXAMPLE
OF DISPLAY

↓

AUTO SET

POS	STATION	CH	
6	-----	25	- +
	-----	35	
	-----	45	
	-----	55	
	-----	60	
	-----	66	

NOT
DISPLAYED →

STORE

EXIT

↓

FIG.7(k)

AUTO SET

POS	STATION	CH	
6	-----	60	- +
	-----	66	

STORE

EXIT

EXIT ↓ END

FIG.7(l)

POS 1'S SCREEN

FIG.8

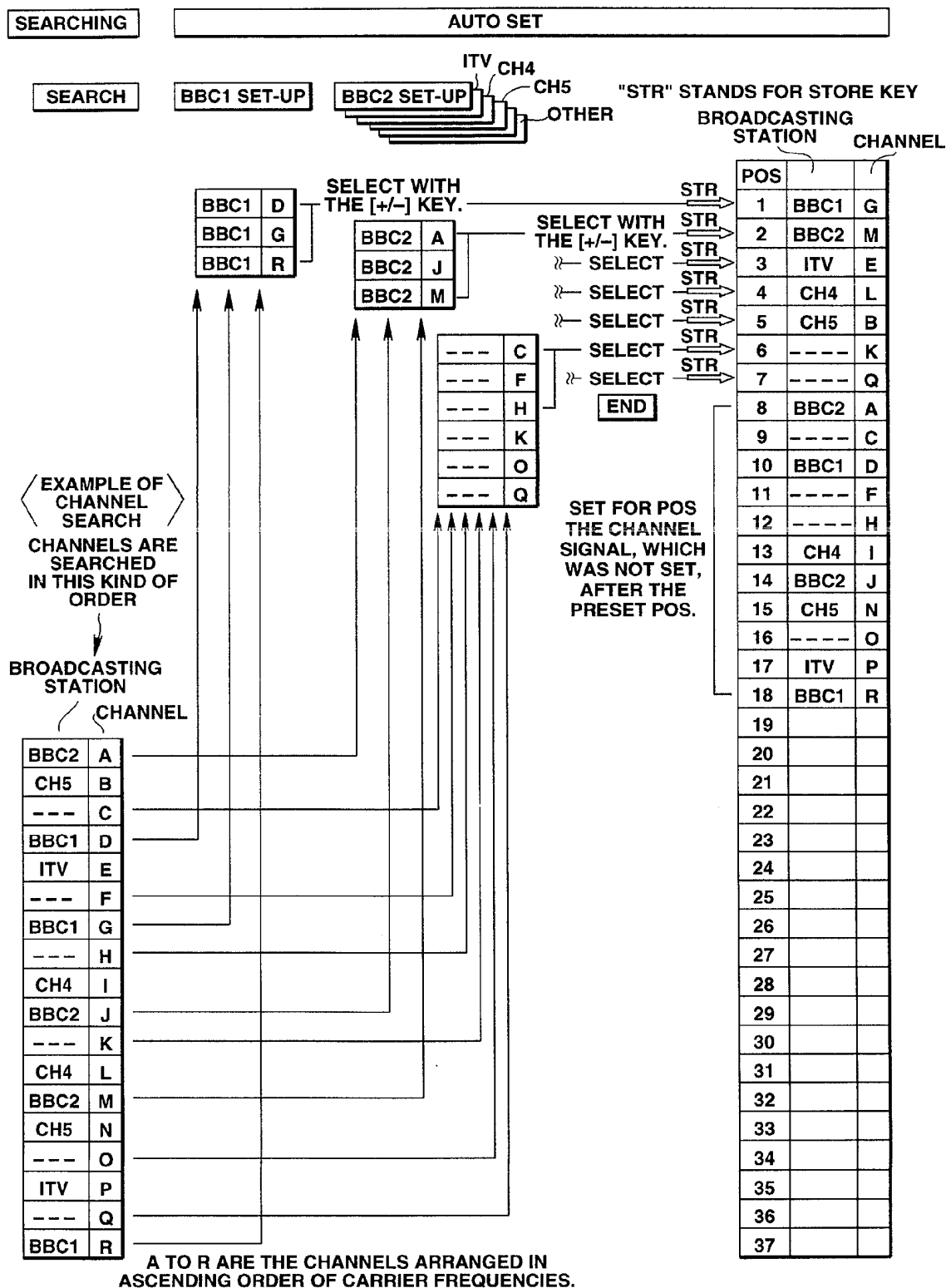
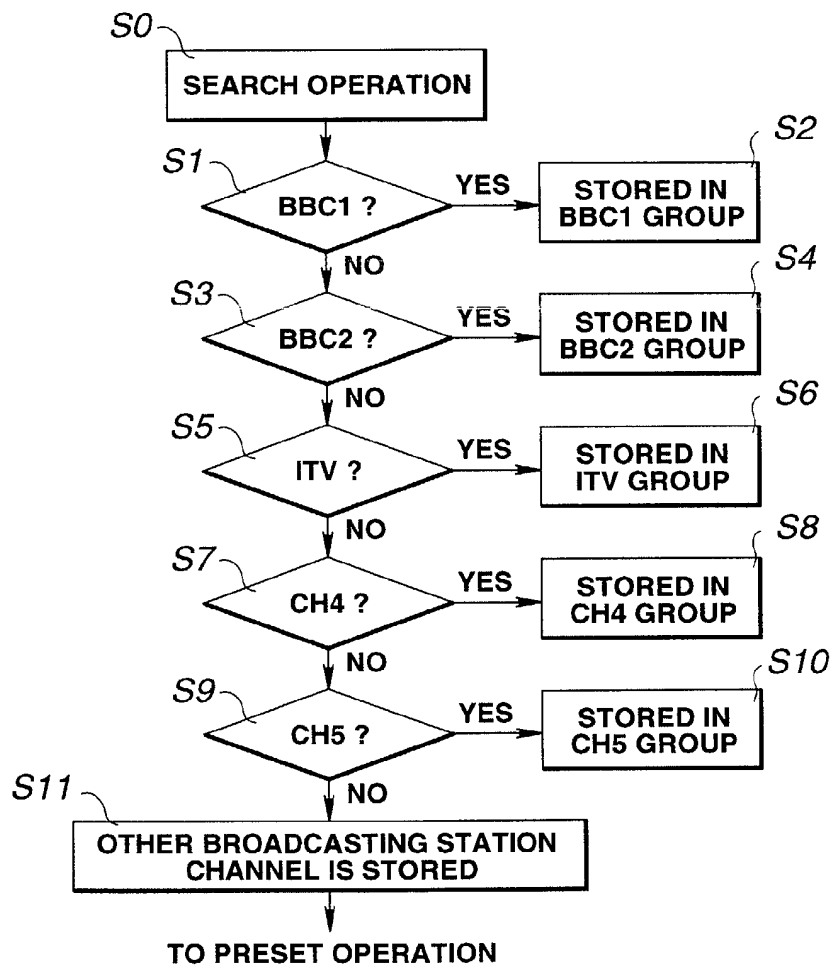


FIG.9





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(72) Inventor: Hamadate, Shunichi
Fukaya-shi, Saitama-ken (JP)

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(74) Representative: Waldren, Robin Michael et al
MARKS & CLERK,
57-60 Lincoln's Inn Fields
London WC2A 3LS (GB)

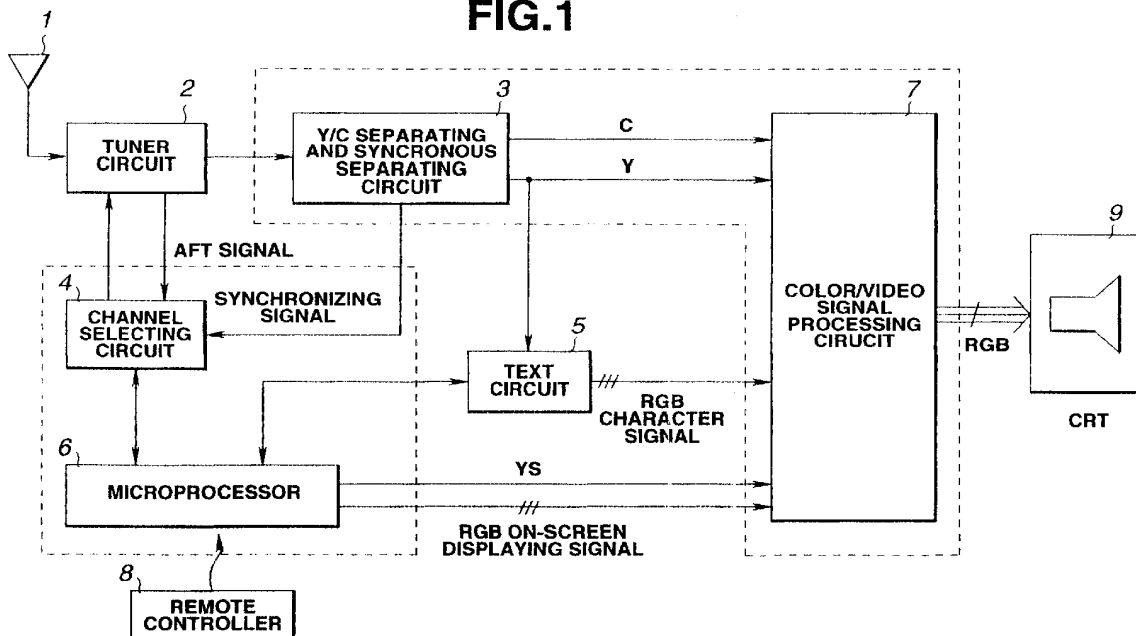
(71) Applicant: KABUSHIKI KAISHA TOSHIBA
Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa-ken 210 (JP)

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SEARCH in AUTO SET mode, to detect signaling channels, to classify the received channels by broadcasting station (BBC1, BBC2, ITV, CH4, and CH5) referring to said station codes, to store them into the memory, and upon preset, to display on the screen one channel at a time from each broadcasting station channel group, and to preset a channel in good reception conditions while watching the image of each channel on the screen.

FIG.1



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European Patent
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

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DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
X	EP 0 486 988 A (EDICO SRL) * column 1, line 35 - line 49 * * column 2, line 2 - line 18 * * column 4, line 20 - column 5, line 25 * ---	1	H04N7/088 H04N5/50
Y	WO 95 24098 A (THOMSON CONSUMER ELECTRONICS ;STARON ALAIN (FR)) * page 4, line 22 - page 5, line 7 * ---	1	
Y	"SENDER AUTOMATISCH ERFASST" FUNKSCHAU, vol. 63, no. 19, 6 September 1991, pages 58-60, XP000261114 * the whole document * ---	1	
Y	LERCH D: "SENDERPROGRAMMIERUNG MIT ATS-PLUS" RADIO FERNSEHEN ELEKTRONIK, vol. 40, no. 11, 1 January 1991, pages 677-679, XP000267675 * the whole document * ---	1	
A	EP 0 666 691 A (EDICO SRL) * column 1, line 39 - column 2, line 14 * * column 5, line 26 - column 6, line 35 * ---	1	H04N
A	EP 0 624 980 A (PHILIPS ELECTRONICS NV) -----		
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 3 February 1998	Examiner Poirier, J-M
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p> : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document </p>			

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